

Beware of him who meets you with a friendly mien, and, in the midst of a cordial salutation, seeks to avoid your glance.—John Caspar Lavater.

Established June 6, 1870.

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907

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The actual value of some mediums, like the quality of underwear of the \$4 a week dude, can be accurately guessed at.—Rusty Mike's Diary.

## VENERABLE MOTHER OF MRS. BRADLEY ON STAND

### Tells Story of an Accident to Daughter in Childhood at the Hands of One of Her Playmates.

#### Salt Lake Physicians Testify as to Occurrences in This City in Recent Years.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—The opening testimony offered in defense of Mrs. Bradley was without sensational features, although some of it was of such a character, as should be confined wholly within the covers of medical treatises. Despite the unprintable nature of this testimony nearly 100 women in the audience listened to it with evident eagerness and hankering for more.

#### Condition After Shooting.

Newspaper Reporter Louis A. McMahon, in an effort to sustain defense's theory of insanity, testified that when he interviewed Mrs. Bradley after the shooting she appeared to him as a person "whose brain had been shaken at its base." This description being objected to, he described Mrs. Bradley as being on the verge of a mental and physical collapse, and that only a puff of wind would have been required to blow her into mental oblivion. Other newspaper men told of Mrs. Bradley's dazed condition after the shooting of Brown.

#### Treatment in Salt Lake.

Dr. E. W. Whitney was permitted to testify only to such incidents connected with his treatment of Mrs. Bradley as would show her physical condition, and was not allowed to go into details concerning the character of the trouble for which treatment was necessary. While Dr. Whitney testified that Mrs. Bradley seemed deeply affected, especially when he told of her delirium during one of her periods of illness. The testimony of Dr. Whitney was apparently introduced to corroborate the story which Mrs. Bradley alone can tell.

Drs. Shutt and Johnson, local surgeons, testified concerning Mrs. Bradley's condition after she was taken to jail, and of the surgical treatment made to her because of a criminal operation to which their patient had been subjected before coming to Washington.

#### Colonel Kaighn Shut Off.

Colonel M. M. Kaighn attempted to tell of conversations with Mrs. Bradley to which she urged him to use his influence with Brown to marry her, but District Attorney Baker objected and the testimony was not admitted. It is expected, however, that the defense will be permitted to introduce testimony which will enable Colonel Kaighn's evidence to be admitted in corroboration. Mrs. Bradley's mother, Mrs. Maddison, testified briefly concerning an injury her daughter had received when 5 years old, which apparently had affected her mental condition for many years afterward.

The strain of the trial apparently is having telling effect upon the defendant and her distressed appearance excites much pity and sympathy.

#### TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE.

##### Several Salt Lake Attorneys on Side of Mrs. Bradley.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, on trial on the charge of shooting and killing former Senator Arthur Brown of Utah, today listened to testimony regarding her sanity at the time of the tragedy and the story of premature births while she was living in Salt Lake City, beginning in the summer of 1901. Newspapersmen and police officers who saw the prisoner immediately after the tragedy, and her attending physician during part of her residence in Salt Lake were the witnesses. The defense sought to show that the defendant was insane at the time she shot the former senator, but there was ample evidence of an excited frame of mind, rambling talk, and denial of coming to Washington with the intention of shooting and suspicion on the part of the witnesses that she was insane, there was no direct opinion expressed that she was insane at the time the deed was committed.

Dr. E. W. Whitney of Salt Lake, who testified to having treated her for three months, stated that septicaemia, such as had resulted from her condition, would probably leave a permanent injury to the system, including the blood cells of the brain. The courtroom was full of witnesses.

## TRIAL OF STEVE ADAMS FOR ALLEGED MURDER OF FRED TYLER NEARING END

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 18.—A special to the Spokesman-Review from Rathdrum, Ida., says:

The defense in the trial of Steve Adams for the murder of Fred Tyler expects to conclude its case Wednesday. Rapid progress was made today, the defense putting on several of its most important witnesses. Among them were Fred Price and Newt Glover, the latter's testimony occupying most of the afternoon. Glover is a timberman and homesteader and gave his answers in short words. He was not shaken on cross-examination.

James McFarland, a member of the Pinkerton detective agency, who got Steve Adams' confession, was recalled to be asked by the defense if he had told Adams there was a big reward for the conviction of the murderers of ex-Governor Steunenberg, in order to influence him in making his confession.

for the defense, who were asked to be present today in view of the prospect of the beginning of testimony in favor, and several of them had come all the way from their former home in Salt Lake City for that purpose. In this class were included:

Dr. Eugene Whitney, who is expected to support Attorney Hooten's statement that Mr. Brown had been responsible for criminal operations on the woman; Lyon Shrewsbury, the husband of an aunt of Mrs. Bradley, who became insane; Mrs. Maddison, Mrs. Bradley's mother; and Judge M. M. Kaighn, Judge H. P. Henderson, Arthur Barnes and Colonel Samuel King, all of whom are attorneys of Salt Lake City, and are said to be familiar with different phases of the relationship between Brown and Mrs. Bradley.

It was stated before the trial began that the first witness introduced in Mrs. Bradley's behalf would be Washingtonians, mostly newspapermen and police men who saw the woman soon after the tragedy, and who will be questioned concerning the demeanor and appearance at the time of the woman, in the hope of creating the impression that she was not responsible for her actions.

#### Reporter First Called.

James Hay, a reporter, who interviewed Mrs. Bradley at the police station on the night of the tragedy, was the first witness of the day. The defendant, he said, appeared pale, haggard and very much agitated. She was constantly moving about the room at the station, and a puff of wind would have blown her into mental oblivion. Other newspaper men told of Mrs. Bradley's dazed condition after the shooting of Brown.

He had cautioned her that anything she said would be printed. She did not talk connectedly and he had to question her repeatedly. She told him she had two children and that Senator Brown was her father. She denied that she came to this city to kill Brown. She declared she was a disgraced woman, ruined and an outcast, and therefore should not expect to have any friends or any help. Once during the interview she turned to the police matron, called attention to some noise in another part of the station, and told the matron she would go mad if the noise did not stop.

"Did you form any opinion as to her mental condition?" asked Judge Powers for the defense.

"Yes, I had my suspicion, but I could not say whether she was sane or insane. She evidently, however, was in a pretty bad fix."

"Did you suspect that she was insane?" asked District Attorney Baker.

"Yes, I had my suspicion, but I could not say whether she was sane or insane."

#### Associated Press Witness.

Charles Cottrell of the Associated Press, who interviewed Mrs. Bradley immediately after the tragedy, testified that the prisoner seemed unable to collect her thoughts. She told him she arrived here from Salt Lake practically penniless. She did not volunteer anything, merely answering questions. Asked by the defense if he had noticed anything peculiar about her eyes, witness stated that he observed she had a vacant stare.

Mr. Cottrell testified he asked Mrs. Bradley if she had, just before the tragedy, asked former Senator Brown to marry her. She replied that she had, but that Brown only answered was to put on his overcoat and start to leave the room. Mrs. Bradley told the witness that she abhorred acts of this kind, meaning the shooting, but in this case she believed it was justified. The witness testified that he did not think Mrs. Bradley was insane.

#### Police Sergeant on the Stand.

Sergeant Harry Lohman, in charge of the police station when Mrs. Bradley was brought there after her arrest, testified that she talked in a rambling manner. She was very anxious to know Senator Brown's condition.

Witnesses seen Mrs. Bradley told him she did not intend to shoot Brown; that she loved the ground he walked on. She discussed her relations with Brown, said she was not married to him, but was the mother of his children, and she wanted him to make her his wife.

He did not then form an opinion as to her sanity. She was nervous and excited. Continued on Page 2.



The Republican Orator Then and Now.

## THREE BAD MEN ESCAPE PRISON

### Two Recaptured in Very Short Space of Time—Third Convict Committed Suicide.

Carson, Nev., Nov. 18.—Three prisoners escaped from the state penitentiary late this afternoon. Two of them were recaptured. The third one committed suicide. The men who made their escape were: Dick Forest, under ten years' sentence from Washoe county for attempting to kill a policeman; Charles Watson, eleven years from Elko county for robbery; and John Edwards, serving thirty years for holding up a saloon at Reno. A wagon was sent to the prison with supplies and while the attendant left the three prisoners jumped in and drove off toward the city. Word was telephoned to Sheriff's office and a posse started in pursuit.

#### Trail Soon Found.

Deputy Sheriff Knoblock was one of the first to find the trail of the escaped convicts. He no sooner got started than he was informed of their location by a bullet whistling by his head. John Edwards, a convict, fired the shot, but Knoblock was not stopped. He saw two men duck out of sight behind the high grass brush and he signalled his men to make his escape. He was unarmed, gave up, and was started on their way back to the prison in charge of their captor. At about 5 o'clock the posse in pursuit of Edwards came across his body on the mountain side back of this city. The convict had taken a gun away from a guard by the name of Tierney before making his escape. He had used this weapon in making his escape. He believed that when he saw his companions taken into custody by the posse that he was heart and turning the gun on himself, ended his life rather than be taken back to the prison and placed in a dungeon.

## PETTIBONE TRIAL IS RESET

### Next Monday the Time Fixed by Judge Wood Upon Request of the Prosecution.

(Special to The Herald.) Boise, Ida., Nov. 18.—In the district court this afternoon Judge Wood reset the Pettibone trial for Monday, Nov. 25. The case was called this morning, and Judge Wood announced that he had received from James H. Hawley, stating that the Adams trial would probably be finished this week and requesting that the Pettibone case should not be taken up until his return.

This afternoon Pettibone was taken into custody and the order resetting the trial was made. Judge Wood said that if the Adams trial was not finished at that time the case would be further continued according to the terms of the stipulation entered into last month. If such a continuance is necessary, however, it will be for but a few days.

John F. Nugent stated that the defense was ready for trial, and Judge Wood stated that it was the purpose of the court to proceed with the case immediately after the conclusion of the trial of Adams.

The Adams case is expected to close Friday or Saturday. It had been the belief that the Pettibone case would go over until the January term.

#### SHOT BY DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Telluride, Colo., Nov. 18.—David Lambert, a miner, was killed last night at the Tomboy mine by Deputy Sheriff Robert Meldrum, who claims he shot Lambert in self-defense when he refused to surrender as a prisoner, and attempted to draw his revolver. Lambert had previously shot Thomas Sullivan, a mine guard, in a quarrel over a dice game, and had been twice shot, as he fled, by Dennis Curtin, a miner, receiving flesh wounds. Sullivan is not expected to live. Meldrum is in custody.

#### OKLAHOMA BANK BROKE.

Lawton, Okla., Nov. 18.—The City National bank of Frederick, Okla., with a capital of \$25,000, was unable to open for business today because of failure to realize on its securities sent east. J. A. Lair is president; O. S. Patton is cashier.

## DEFENSE FAILS TO GAIN POINT

### Books of the Chicago National Bank Not Put in Evidence Against John R. Walsh.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Judge Anderson, in the trial of John R. Walsh, charged with misapplication of the funds of institutions with which he was connected, today ruled that the books of the Chicago National bank and of the other Walsh enterprises constituted competent evidence, and that counsel for Walsh had no constitutional right to exclude them. Following up this victory, the prosecution, through the testimony of National Bank Examiner E. P. Moxey, proceeded to trace ten instances of alleged irregularities in accounts, which it is contended indicate misapplication of the funds of the Chicago National by its former president. From book to book throughout the afternoon the bank examiner traced transactions and pointed out connecting links through a maze of figures, and at the close of the session it appeared that the task set before him would keep him occupied for days. Since each of the 100 counts in the indictment must be traced through a half dozen or more books.

Mr. Moxey's testimony, given in a straightforward manner, but with frequent interruptions by counsel for the defense, was substance that on Feb. 1, 1904, the discount register of the Chicago National bank showed a memorandum note for \$22,000, secured by certificates for \$100,000 Illinois Southern railway bonds, and that on the payday amounting to \$90,763 were credit to Mr. Walsh's personal account. He said that Mr. Walsh's account was charged on the same day with three checks, one of \$25,000, another of \$55,000 to the Southern Indiana railway, and a third for \$25,000 to the Illinois Southern. He further showed that on March 30, 1907, the discount register records a check, one of \$25,000, with the same security as the others; and that the proceeds of the discounted note, \$91,256, were credited on the same day to Mr. Walsh's personal account. Further, he showed that on the same date \$10,000 was paid to the Chicago Chronicle, \$25,000 to the Illinois Southern and \$25,000 to the Illinois Southern and \$25,000 to the Southern Indiana, the amounts being charged to Walsh's account and credited to the railway and newspaper's accounts on the books of the bank.

## MINE OWNER BADLY HURT

### Malcolm McDonald Meets With Mishap While Speeding Along in Automobile.

Tonopah, Nev., Nov. 18.—Malcolm McDonald, a well known mine owner, is lying at a ranch at Hot Creek, sixty-five miles east of this city, with a broken leg and a fractured arm, and with bruises and his body covered with cuts. He was injured while driving his automobile on the Tonopah road, and the fastest automobile in Tonopah can carry them, for in the uncertainty of the road the car was thrown into a ditch. Mr. McDonald's mishap was brought here there is a question as to what complications may set in. Mr. McDonald had been to see a mining property and was returning Sunday night. Speeding along at a rate of sixty miles an hour, the forward wheel of his automobile struck a rock and the car was thrown into the air. The chauffeur, who was only one of the party, had to go for assistance to a ranch three miles away. The injured man was carried there.

#### KILLED BY WORRY.

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 18.—Worry over the financial situation caused Oscar Nelson, a wealthy business man, to commit suicide by inhaling illuminating gas at his home here today. He was formerly a prominent furniture manufacturer at Duluth.

## ELDER COOPER SCORCHED

### Senator Hopkins of Illinois Ran Into a Community of Reorganized Saints.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The Tribune says: United States Senator Hopkins will try to forget the last time he discussed the Reed Smoot case in a Mormon community. This was last Friday night at a dinner he attended at Plano, Ill., an old stamping ground of the Latter-day Saints. Some time ago Postmaster George Faxon invited the senator to address the members and guests of the Maraness club on the United States Senator Smoot charge of polygamy. The senator, who opposed the expulsion, accepted with alacrity. Plano, with its old stone Mormon church, seemed to offer a safe proposition as could be desired.

#### Spoke at Great Length.

The dinner was attended by 175 persons. Senator Hopkins made a lengthy address, reviewing the part he took in the successful opposition to the expulsion of Smoot. At its close Dr. L. E. Bennett, president of the club, called on Elder Cooper, leader of the local church of the Latter-day Saints for a few remarks.

In the course of an hour's talk Elder Cooper made it apparent that the position of Senator Hopkins in defending Smoot was disapproved by the Plano Mormons, who disavowed polygamy. He pitched into the senator so acrimoniously that the latter lost his temper and called the elder a "bigot."

After a heated colloquy the senator was induced to withdraw this appeal.

## JOBBER ON THE WARPATH

### Western Fruit Dealers Bring Express Companies Before Commerce Commission.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The interstate commerce commission today began the hearing of evidence in the case of the Western Fruit Jobbers' association against the five express companies which are charged with handling fruit, vegetables and oysters on commission. Hearings in the case have already been held in Kansas City and Omaha, and it is said that the express companies will consume about three days in presenting their side of the case. When this is finished, briefs will be filed and arguments will be heard by the commission in January in Washington.

Charles H. Totman, route agent for the United States Express company, was on the stand throughout the morning. His testimony was that the company encourages growing of crops, because it means money to handle the produce. He added that they had acted as agents in finding markets so as to encourage shipments, but denied that any of the money of the company was involved in the matter.

#### CAUSED HEATED DEBATE.

New York, Nov. 18.—A resolution requesting the government to retain the motto "In God We Trust," on gold coins, was adopted today by the members of the Presbyterian Ministers' association of this city, after a heated debate. The association includes in its membership Presbyterian, Reformed and United and Reformed Presbyterian and Reformed Episcopal ministers.

#### MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18.—A special from London, Ky., says:

Robert Boyd, Jr., of Laurel county, and a well-known attorney, shot and killed James Sparks, one of the ablest lawyers of eastern Kentucky, today. The shooting was in the county clerk's office, where Boyd, as county master, was making a settlement on a case in which Sparks represented one side. Ill-feeling had existed between the men.

## PLAN APPROVED IN WALL STREET

### Canal Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness Expected to Have Desired Results.

#### SYNDICATE BEING FORMED

##### HENRY CLEWS FILES DISSENTING OPINION.

New York, Nov. 18.—Satisfaction was general in banking circles today because of the government's plan of relief to the market by the issue of \$50,000,000 in Panama bonds and \$100,000,000 in one year treasury certificates. The issue of short term certificates was more of a novelty and as such attracted more discussion.

The general opinion was that both measures would tend to draw the money from private boards and thereby break the premium on currency and restore normal conditions in the money market.

#### Ends Gold Imports.

It is strong was this feeling that it was understood that gold engagements would practically cease after today. International bankers declared that the gold already engaged is as much as New York can justly take from Europe under the strained conditions prevailing here and to take more will only compel its return at a later date. It is not considered desirable to force the Bank of England to raise its discount rate to 8 per cent, as has been talked of in London, nor to force the German rate any higher than 7 1/2 per cent, which it has already reached. If more gold were desired the issue of short term certificates would afford just the sort of security which the Bank of France has been disposed to insist upon in the recent negotiations through Mr. Morgan's house. The shipment of gold to New York against the deposit of such certificates would parallel very closely the shipments of \$15,000,000 made to London at the time of the Baring panic in 1890.

#### Will Meet All Demands.

This loan was secured by the deposit with the Bank of France of exchequer bonds issued to the Bank of England by the British government in exchange for national debt stock. Exchequer bonds represent a form of short term obligation which is issued very frequently by the British government. The issue of such certificates would parallel very closely the shipments of \$15,000,000 made to London at the time of the Baring panic in 1890.

#### Bonds Will Go to Banks.

The response from the public to the offer of new securities is expected to center largely on one-year certificates. The Panama bonds, paying only 2 per cent and selling at a premium, are expected to go chiefly to the national banks to be used as a basis for circulation. If the experience of the popular loan of 1896 is repeated, however, in respect to the certificates, they will be bought by a few individuals and not by the banks, according to all past precedent, even if business depression is acute, because after the first fright is over cash accumulates in periods of depression, for which there is little call for investment in new enterprises.

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#### Proceeds to Go to the Banks.

It is declared by bankers that financial and political conditions are infinitely more favorable at the present time than they were when the gold reserve was almost wrecked and the possibility of a change of money standard was confronting the country. It is believed, therefore, that subscriptions for the certificates are likely to be large and to draw out much hoarded capital.

Continued on Page 2.

## NEW HEAD FOR BELL COMPANY

### H. Vance Lane of Omaha Succeeds George Y. Wallace as President.

#### CHANGE EFFECTIVE DEC. 1

##### WALLACE'S RETIREMENT DUE TO ADVANCING YEARS.

With the news of the election of H. Vance Lane of Omaha as president of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, which came yesterday afternoon from Omaha, comes the first announcement of the resignation of George Y. Wallace as president of the company in Salt Lake, but the news was not made public until yesterday. Mr. Wallace will not retire from active duties as an officer of the telephone company, but will become chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Lane, who is scheduled to become the new president of the company, succeeding Mr. Wallace on Dec. 1, is the vice president of the Nebraska Telephone company, another Bell concern. He has been in the telephone business for many years and is familiar with the practical workings of a large telephone system. Mr. Lane has lived for twenty years in Omaha and has many Salt Lake friends. He was through here some years ago with the Nebraska trade excursion from Omaha.

Telephone officials say that the change of presidents of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company had absolutely nothing to do with the reported recent purchase of the Utah independent telephone company. It is predicted that there will be no sweeping changes in the office force of the operating department of the company, and that the policies pursued at present will remain unchanged.

George Y. Wallace, the retiring president, first came to Utah in 1893. He came here with his family in 1892 and was engaged in the telephone business for several years, and in that way became familiar with the territory which is now covered by the Bell system. He was one of the incorporators of the company when it was founded in 1893. He became president of the company in 1897, a position which he has now occupied for over twenty years.

#### Mr. Wallace's Statement.

Speaking of his resignation, Mr. Wallace last evening gave out this statement: "My resignation as president is nothing revolutionary. It has been under consideration for more than a year and there is nothing about it to cause any comment. I retain all of my holdings and I hope the present directorate will stay with me in the future. As chairman of the board, and I have every reason to believe it will. The new arrangement for which there is little interest and has been thoroughly considered. It is nothing unusual or anything that the board of directors of the company's affairs, I am sure. "If the business were not of such a past Saturday to the president of the company, it would likely go without comment. The idea is simply to put a new driver on the box. A man, after he gets on in years, may still be able to pick out a good team of horses and the best wagon and know the best road to take to get to a place, considering the load to be hauled, and yet feel that he cannot properly drive the team so as to avoid the stones in the road. "The change is especially desirable at this time, because the right man is available to take the place. Mr. Lane has been in the telephone business for many years, and he is in every respect the most desirable man for the place. His training, experience and personality are just what the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company needs in a president."

#### H. VANCE LANE'S CAREER.

##### He Rose Steadily in Service of Nebraska Company.

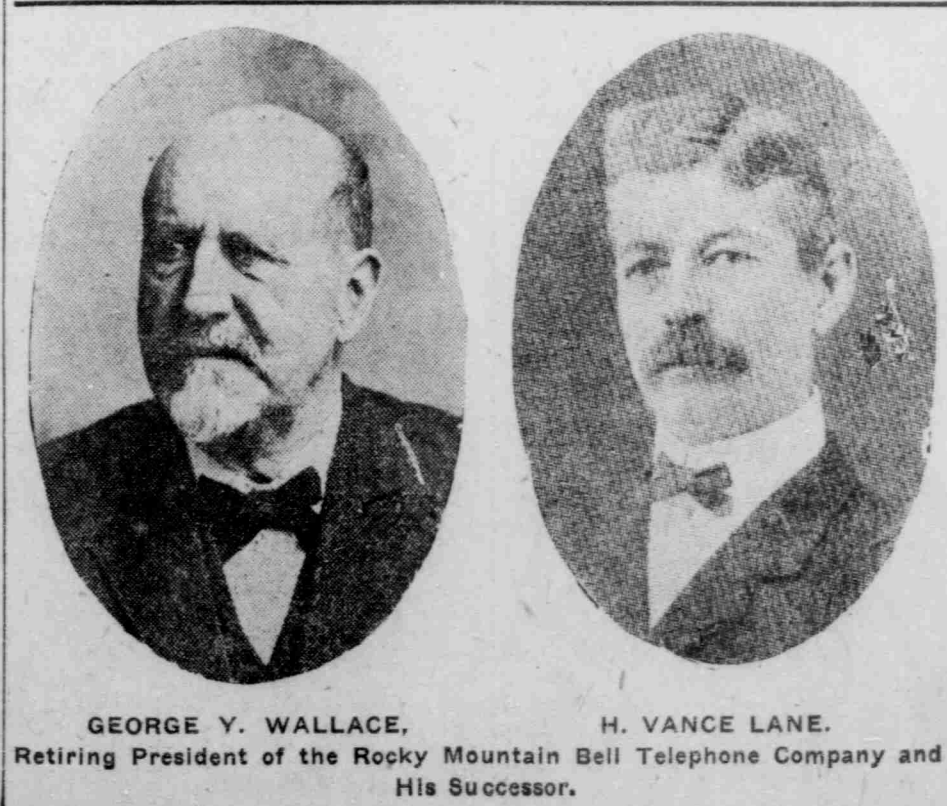
Omaha, Nov. 18.—H. Vance Lane, elected Saturday to the presidency of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, resigned today as vice president and general manager of the Nebraska Telephone company to accept his new position.

His resignation takes effect Dec. 1. In his removal to Salt Lake City Mr. Lane severs a connection with the Nebraska Telephone company which has lasted twenty-five years.

"It seems like losing a member of the family," was the remark of the president to take Mr. Lane home grown up in the service of the Nebraska company. All his manhood years have been spent in the company. Aug. 3, 1882, at the age of 20, he entered the service of the Nebraska Telephone company in the capacity of clerk. He has held every position except the prospect of employment. Nov. 1 of the same year he was sent to Promontory as manager of that office. Mr. Lane himself admits he knew little of the duties required of him at that time, "but I was terribly interested," he said, "and never ceased learning." He was transferred to Kearney and then to Council Bluffs. By several stages he advanced to the position of general manager, which he has held since 1897. At that time in the entire territory of the Nebraska company there were but 5,000 phones, compared with 38,000 today.

#### SILVER AT 59.436.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The treasury department today purchased 100,000 ounces of silver at 59.436 cents per fine ounce, one-half to be delivered at New Orleans, and the other half at New York.



GEORGE Y. WALLACE, Retiring President of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company and His Successor, H. VANCE LANE.